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DR. NANSEN IS SAFE.

The Arctic Explorer Has Arrived at Vardo Island

ABOARD STEAMER WINDWARD.

Failed to Reach the Pole but Touched a Point Four Degrees Nearer Than Had Been Previously Accomplished—Sketch of the Brave Scientist and His Vessel. How He Was Rescued.

MALMO, Sweden, Aug. 14.—The newspaper Dagens Nyheter has received communications from De Nassen and Lieutenant Schotthansen from the island of Vardoe.

These communications state that they abandoned the Fram in the autumn of 1895 and resorted to the ice.

The steamer Windward, carrying supplies for the Jackson-Farnsworth expedition, picked them up near Franz Josef Land. They expected that the Fram would eventually drift to the east



DR. NANSEN.

coast of Greenland. Dr. Nansen failed to reach the north pole but he touched a point four degrees nearer than any other explorer has done.

The steamer Windward took letters for Nansen when it started to the relief of the Jackson-Farnsworth expedition, as Mr. Jackson expected to find Nansen and was convinced that his idea of drifting across the pole in the ice was impracticable. He was also convinced that Nansen would return in the direction of Franz Josef Land.

Dr. Nansen left the Fram on March 14, 1895, in 84 degrees north latitude. He traversed the Polar sea to a point 86 degrees 14 minutes north latitude, situated north of the New Siberia islands. No land was sighted north of 82 degrees of latitude or thence to Franz Josef Land, where he passed the winter, subsisting on bear's flesh and whale blubber. Dr. Nansen and his companions are in the best of health. The Fram is expected at Vardo or Bergen shortly. She stood the ice well. There were no sick persons aboard when Nansen left her.

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the Norwegian scientist, now about 36 years of age, sailed from Christiania on June 24, 1893, on a voyage of discovery to the Arctic regions and with the intention of reaching the north pole if possible. He embarked on board the 3-masted schooner, the Fram, which was provided with a 160-horse power steam engine. She was of 800 tons and her sides were so constructed as to force all ice meeting the vessel under it, thus preventing all "pinching" and screwing. The Fram was launched at Laurvik, near Christiania, on Oct. 26, 1892, and the Norwegian parliament gave Dr. Nansen about \$55,000 in aid of his expedition. Additional funds were forthcoming by private subscription, including one of over \$5,000 from King Oscar.

The Fram was in every way admirably equipped and had a crew of 13 men, all of whom occupied the cabin, which measured only 13 feet square and which was heated by means of an English petroleum stove, which consumed three litres of petroleum a day.

The Fram (forward) had enough fuel on board to last eight or nine years, and she also had a library consisting of about 1,000 books.

Dr. Nansen's plan was to make for the New Siberian islands and thence sail directly north until the Fram should be imbedded in the ice. She then proposed to drift along with the ice, following the west coast of any land that might be met. A dispatch was received from the doctor at Vardo on Aug. 23, 1893, written in the Yagorski straits, on the second day of that month, announcing that the expedition was about to sail into the Kara sea and that the Fram so far had behaved splendidly.

Dr. Nansen entered the university at Christiania in 1880, and in 1882 went as a passenger on the sealing steamer Viking to Denmark straits and the east coast of Greenland. It is believed that this voyage laid the foundation for the ambition of his life, namely that of discovering the north pole. On his return from Greenland he was appointed curator of the museum at Bergen and held that position until 1888, when he led a small expedition to Greenland, crossed the southern portion of that country from the east coast to Godhaad on the west coast, where the party wintered and returned to Norway in June, 1889.

In September, 1889, Dr. Nansen married Miss Eva Sars, youngest daughter of the late professor of zoology at the University of Christiania. Mrs. Nansen has all along had supreme faith in the eventual return of her husband. She has a powerful musical voice, was a professional singer before her marriage and has since appeared before the public on various occasions. Dr. and Mrs.

Nansen have one child, a daughter. Since Dr. Nansen's departure for the Arctic regions there have been a number of reports circulated regarding his safety, but they have all, up to the present, turned out to be without foundation.

The Windward of the Jackson-Farnsworth expedition, which brought Dr. Nansen to that island, left Vardo for Franz Josef Land in order to bring back the British expedition June 28 last.

The dimensions of the Fram were length, 125 feet; beam, 36 feet; depth from deck to keel, 17 feet. With her cargo she was about 800 tons dead weight and her hull was built almost entirely of oak and in the strongest manner possible. At the points exposed to pressure from the ice, her sides from 30 to 32 inches thick, and her hull was coated on the outside with ice sheathing, composed of a thick layer of green heart, a hard American wood, which has an oily surface.

There have been a number of attempts to reach the north pole. The attempt now in progress by the Jackson-Farnsworth expedition, whose ship, the Windward, has brought Dr. Nansen back to Norway, commenced in July, 1894. The Windward took the expedition to Franz Josef Land, where depots were established, preparatory to the march northward. The Windward returned and was on her second trip to Franz Josef Land to bring back the expedition, when the news had been flashed from Norway that she is returned to Vardo with Dr. Nansen.

MILLAIS DEAD.

The Great Painter's Earthly Work Is Done—Was Ruskin's Friend.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Sir John Millais, the distinguished painter, president of the Royal Academy, died at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Sir John Everett Millais was born at Southampton in 1829. At the age of 11 he became a student at the Royal Academy, gaining the principal prizes for drawing. At the instance of Dante Rossetti and Holman Hunt, he set up a school of painting from nature. The institute obtained the title of "Pre-Raphaelite." In 1863 he became a member of the Royal Academy, and was made its president about three years ago. He was made a baronet in 1885.

An interesting story has often been told regarding the life of the dead artist. In early life John Ruskin, who was his friend, gave him a commission to paint his wife's portrait. Ruskin went about his books while painter and subject sketched and chatted. In a month the great critic saw all. His wife loved the painter and the painter loved his wife. Ruskin secured a divorce and gave away the bride on the day that Millais was married. That bride was the former Mrs. Ruskin. Then the great Englishman returned to his books and became a recluse.

HEAVY FOG

Causes a Collision in the St. Lawrence. The Neptune Splits.

QUEBEC, Aug. 14.—An accident due to a heavy fog occurred in the St. Lawrence below this city last night. The steamer Neptune, Captain Allen, which sailed from here last night with a lumber cargo for Liverpool, collided with the Allan line steamer Scandinavian, which left here yesterday for Glasgow.

The Scandinavian was riding at anchor. The current carried the Neptune broadside across the Scandinavian with terrific force. Both vessels quivered from stern to stern.

The Neptune's engines were going at full speed astern when the Scandinavian was sighted, but their headway could not be slackened in time to avoid a crash. The Neptune has a cut 15 feet wide and extending below the water line. The collision was so heavy that it caused the port side opposite the cut to bulge out about seven feet. The Scandinavian appeared not to have sustained any damage beyond forcing her windlass out of its bearings. Shortly afterwards, the weather having cleared, the Scandinavian weighed anchor and proceeded on her voyage. The Neptune later was docked in Louise Basin and repairs will be commenced at once.

Our Exports Increasing.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The bulletin of the bureau of statistics shows the values of the principal articles of export for the month of July as compared with July, 1895, to have been as follows: Mineral oils, \$5,498,917, increase \$503,859; cotton, \$3,601,343, increase \$1,687,364; breadstuffs, \$12,410,668, increase \$3,910,355; provisions, including cattle and hogs, \$13,891,757, decrease \$137,630.

Fanatics and Filibusters Fight.

PHOENIX, A. T., Aug. 14.—The following dispatch to Governor Franklin was received here: An assault was made on Nogales, Sonora, by filibusters. Three Mexicans are dead. Seven filibusters dead and captured. The party were Santa Teresa fanatics now heading toward Tucson and Solomonville. Nineteen from Arizona and 40 from Mexico were in the fight against officers.

Sawmill Boiler Kills Four.

NAVASOTA, Tex., Aug. 14.—An explosion occurred at Somerford's sawmill near here yesterday. The dead are: Jim Winzers, Ben Johnson and William Henry. Ned Johnson was fatally scalded, while Frank Somerford, M. R. Henry and Ned Henry were seriously hurt. The explosion was caused by the water in the boiler getting too low.

VAN WERT, O., Aug. 14.—The 10-year-old boy of Ed Carothers fell off a wagon loaded with stone and was run over and killed. Carothers' younger child was burned to death only a few months ago.

EGYPTIAN DARKNESS

Preceded Another Cloudburst in Pennsylvania.

STREAMS TURN INTO TORRENTS.

And Death and Destruction Follow—Six Lives Sacrificed and Thousands of Dollars Worth of Property Laid in Waste—Dehaven, a Small Suburb of Pittsburg, Bore the Brunt of the Storm.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 14.—Yesterday morning at 8 o'clock this city and vicinity was visited by one of the heaviest and most persistent downpours of rain that has been seen here for years. It carried death and destruction with it, and as a result six lives were sacrificed and thousands of dollars worth of property laid waste.

The dead are: Mrs. Susan Auld, widow, aged 74. Mrs. Ellen Poppleton, widow, aged 59 years. Mrs. Florence Robinson, her daughter, aged 34. Martin Cochran, infant. Oneil Schaffer, 10 years. Unknown man.

The storm came from the southwest preceded by dark and threatening clouds which obscured the sun and enveloped the city in an almost Egyptian darkness. As the gloom began to dispel, the rain came in torrents and for an hour the downpour was terrific. It then let up slightly, but for three hours longer it rained without ceasing. Up to noon 2.24 inches had fallen, 1.80 of this being precipitated during the first hour. In the immediate city, little damage was done, but the suburbs and small towns nearby suffered severely.

Dehaven, a small oil town on the Pittsburg and Western railroad, about 10 miles from here, had to bear the brunt of the storm's fury and it was there most of the lives were lost. The little town of 600 inhabitants is situated in a valley just at the junction of two creeks and every heavy storm fills these creeks and floods portions of the place. When the storm burst, the house of James Robinson was made the place of refuge by 10 people. Of this number three women were drowned. The storm partook of the nature of a cloudburst and filled the streams to overflowing with wonderful rapidity. A torrent of 18 feet came rushing down and struck the Robinson residence with terrific force, carrying it from its foundation and toppling it over into the swirling flood.

The house collapsing, as it was carried along, was lodged against some willows along the bank and the occupants who had clung with desperation to the ruins, were enabled by superhuman efforts to make their escape to land, all except the three women mentioned above, who were drowned and their bodies washed down the stream.

Little Martin Cochran was in bed sick with scarlet fever when the flood entered his father's house. The shock and exposure brought his life to an end within an hour or two.

Omeil Schaffer was standing on the Pittsburg and Western bridge at Sharpsburg with thousands of others watching the high waters. He attempted to catch a piece of driftwood, lost his balance and was caught by the torrent and whirled into eternity in an instant, while the onlookers were powerless to help. The other victim was an unknown man whose body was seen floating down Goar Head creek, past Dehaven.

Pine creek, from its mouth at Sharpsburg to Dehaven, is a sorry looking spectacle. Every foot of level ground was under water for several hours and miles of gardens and little truck farms were washed out. The west end of Sharpsburg and Etna were flooded and the water was four feet deep in Spang & Chalfant's mill, putting out the fires and compelling the workmen to abandon the building, some having almost to swim out. The firm's loss will be about \$10,000 and new furnaces will have to be built. The Pittsburg and Western railroad has been blockaded practically all day and considerable loss will result.

The loss at Etna will amount to between \$75,000 and \$100,000, divided principally between Spang, Chalfant & Company, Allegheny salt works, Pittsburg and Western railroad and the residents of Main and Bridge streets.

At Bowerstown the greater portion of the town was under water. The heaviest loss is to the farmers. Livestock was drowned and crops ruined. Evergreen people fared badly. Trees were blown down, stables wrecked and small outbuildings torn from their foundations. The huge volumes of water rushing down the roads resembled rivers. Foundations of houses being built were weakened.

Irwin, a thriving town on the Pennsylvania railroad about 20 miles east of here, also suffered much property damage, but no lives were lost.

At noon word was received that the Fort Pitt dam at Jeanette had burst and the water was rushing toward Irwin. Warning was immediately given the people living in the lowland on the west side of the railroad, but before they could get away the flood came rushing down Brush creek, carrying railroad ties, telegraph poles and debris of all kinds. The car shops of the Westmoreland Coal company was the first to suffer, the employees being compelled to flee for their lives, many having to wade through the water to their shoulders. The women and children living in the houses near the shops were forced to the upper stories and roofs. Rescuing parties were formed and the imperiled ones were taken down in boats and where

the water was lower, on the backs of men.

When the waters of Brush creek had reached its height the Pennsylvania Plate Glass company's dam, which had been partially repaired since the other flood, burst again and its waters came rushing through Tinker Run, flooding on its way the Farr wagon works, the Hockensmith foundry and machine shops, and planing mill and lumber yards of the Irwin Lumber company. The damage at the machine shops will run into thousands of dollars. The depot of the Pennsylvania Railway company spans Brush creek and the large platform used for receiving freight was carried away together with several hundred dollars' worth of freight ready for shipment.

The railroad bridge of the Westmoreland Coal company at Larmer was taken away and about 300 yards of their track washed out. The waters of Tinker run and Brush creek meet west of town and the combined waters rushed upon the inhabitants of South Side, flooding their homes and carrying away hundreds of dollars' worth of household furniture.

At Peen and Manor, the loss to the residents will be immense, as about 60 houses in the two towns are almost submerged.

The mining village of Claridge, on the Manor Valley railroad near Greensburg, was almost wiped out by the cloudburst, but no lives were lost. The Manor Gas and Claridge Gas companies' mines are flooded and great damage done.

Damage at Bellefonte.

BELLEFONTE, Pa., Aug. 14.—The most violent storm ever experienced in this section passed over this section last night doing considerable damage. The elevated road at A. G. Morris' limestone quarries was blown down and completely ruined. The damage to the apple crops throughout the county is enormous.

DISCREDITED

The Report of Counterfeiting American Dollars in Central America.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The secret service bureau of the treasury department has been requested to inquire into a report of extensive counterfeiting of United States silver dollars in one of the Central American states. The information comes from a Mexican paper and was sent to the state department by Minister Ransom. It states that in one of the Central American states a company has been organized by Americans who have purchased the silver dollars of the state worth 47 cents and coined them into American dollars. It is said that 2,500,000 of these dollars have been shipped into this country where they have passed at par.

The story is discredited at the treasury department and it is said that it would be impossible to ship any considerable number of coins into this country without the counterfeit being discovered. If counterfeiting has been going on the guilty persons could be punished under the treaties providing for such crimes, which have been made with nearly all countries.

Married Despite Opposition.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 14.—At last Sarah Blinn and Francis Marion Combs are one. They were married at Paris, Ill., the Rev. Mr. Harkness of the Presbyterian church officiating. Miss Blinn is the spinster, whose sister, Charlotte, has been trying to have her declared insane, in order to prevent her from marrying Combs. The jury disagreed at the first trial, and the couple slipped away and were married before a new trial could be had. They will leave for an extended wedding trip. The whole north end turned out to give them a rousing charivari.

Territorial Question Settled.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—A long contest is practically ended by the action of Acting Secretary of the Interior Reynolds yesterday in awarding to the city of Guthrie, O. T., lands in Block 55 of that city, as against Thomas D. Hance and Andrew Frink and William Lowe, the last of the claimants. Numerous parties have figured in the case and much conflicting evidence has been filed.

Red Men's Pow Wow.

MARTINSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 14.—The pow wow of Red Men closed. K. M. Hord of Shelbyville was elected president, Charles Breeden of Edinburg, secretary, and Henry Riggan of Martinsville, chairman of a committee looking to the submission of bylaws and a constitution for action at the next annual pow wow, to be held at Shelbyville.

SOMERVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 14.—William H. Whitlock was hanged here yesterday in the presence of a large crowd of people. The crime for which Whitlock was hanged was for the murder of Constable W. D. Holliday, near La Grange, Tenn., on Aug. 9, 1895. Whitlock died proclaiming his innocence.

PORTSMOUTH, O., Aug. 14.—Lorenzo Dow McKinney, who gained so much

notoriety by having his funeral preached while living, has ever since been a shining mark for letter writers. During the past week he received one from a young girl in Valparaiso, South America, and one from a daughter of sunny Italy mailed at Naples.

Two Assignments.

ADAMS, Ind., Aug. 14.—William F. Keesling, a farmer, near Horace, has made an assignment to Harrington Boyce for the benefit of creditors. Assets, \$20,000; liabilities unknown. Sarah Goodwin also made an assignment to Mr. Boyd, she being on Keesling's paper as indorser.

FOUR ARE LIBERATED

Irish Prisoners Released in England Yesterday

TO PREVENT DYING IN PRISON.

Daly, Delaney, Gallagher and Whitehead, the latter two American citizens, Found Guilty of Conspiracy a Dozen Years Ago and Sentenced to Penal Servitude For Life—Great Rejoicing for Irishmen.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—In the house of commons yesterday the secretary of state for home affairs, Sir Matthew White Ridley, announced that upon the medical report, it had been decided to release on license, Daly, Delaney, Gallagher and Whitehead, the four Irishmen imprisoned for conspiracy against the government in connection with the dynamite explosion of some years back.

THE NEWS IN NEW YORK.

The Men Will Be Received With Open Arms by the Nationalists.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—The news of the release of Dr. Gallagher and other Irish political prisoners was received with delight by Irishmen here, though they declare it was done only to prevent the men dying in prison.

William Lyon, president of the Irish National alliance, was especially bitter in his remarks and said if the released men come to America they will be received with open arms by the Nationalists. James F. Egan, who was convicted with Daly and released, is here and says the Amnesty association will continue to work for the other prisoners' release.

All of the men released were arrested during the dynamite scares of 1883 and 1884.

Dr. Thomas Gallagher and Albert George Whitehead, both American citizens, were arrested in London in company with John Curtin Kent and Henry Hammond Wilson early in 1883 and on June 14 of that year they were found guilty of treason felony, and sentenced to life imprisonment. Kent was released from prison one year ago and is now in the United States. Dr. Gallagher was a resident of Greenpoint, L. I., where he is said to have enjoyed a large practice. In order to make their punishment greater, a special act was passed under which the men could be tried for treason felony. They were charged with the manufacturing of dynamite bombs or having bombs in their possession.

John Daly was arrested April 11, 1884 at Birkenhead with two bombs in his possession. On the same day James A. Egan, with whom Daly lived in Birmingham and who is now in the United States as a delegate from the Amnesty association, was also arrested. Both men were found guilty of treason felony at the Warwick assizes in July 1884. Daly was sentenced to penal servitude for life and Egan to 20 years' imprisonment. Egan was released Jan. 19, 1893.

At the last general election Daly was elected without opposition to represent the city of Limerick in parliament, although he was then wearing the convict's clothes. Immediately afterward he was selected by the Limerick board of aldermen for the office of high sheriff.

Thomas Devaney was arrested with nine others in Glasgow in 1883 on similar charges and was sentenced to penal servitude for life.

TWO WILL DIE.

Others Were Badly Injured by a Boiler Explosion.

LOUISVILLE, O., Aug. 14.—Yesterday morning all Louisville was shaken and a few minutes later almost panic-stricken when it became known that the tile and brick works, one of the most extensive industries in the town was a total wreck from a boiler explosion. The wreck caught fire, adding terror to the effects of the shock from the concussion. At first the report was that a number of employees had been killed outright, and that there were not a little short of miraculous. All have been accounted for. Isaiah Johnson, engineer, and Lee Eshelman were fatally injured. Both reside in Louisville and have families. The badly injured are: Sheridan Lee, William Sefong, James Grayer and John Rufenhel. All received serious but not necessarily fatal injuries. A number of other employees were more or less cut and bruised. The damage to the plant will amount to \$10,000, on which there is no insurance. The cause of the explosion has not yet been ascertained.

Italian Lover's Crime.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 14.—Michael Vacquitralla, a young Italian, Wednesday night fatally stabbed Mrs. Marie Penzilli of 131 Carabell street. The young woman, who was quite handsome, lingered all night in a semi-conscious condition and died yesterday morning. She was married in Italy, but her husband returned to his native land two years ago, leaving her alone. Vacquitralla knew and loved the woman in Italy before she was married, and when her husband left her he made advances, which were spurned. Vacquitralla has not yet been captured.

Outlaw Shoots an Alabama Deputy.

BLOCTON, Ala., Aug. 14.—Bart Thrasher, the noted Bibb county outlaw and murderer, has added another to his list of killings by shooting Deputy Sheriff Bass. Elisha Thrasher was killed in February last by officers while resisting arrest, and Bart Thrasher had sworn to kill the officers and has kept his word so far as Bass was concerned.